CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting or reducing beta-amyloid protein formation, deposition or accumulation in a beta-amyloid protein disease in a patient, the method comprising administrating to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide having a conformational similarity to a fragment of a laminin protein.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the conformational similarity is at least 70%.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the conformational similarity is at least 90%.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the polypeptide is synthesized to achieve said conformational similarity.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the beta-amyloid protein disease is Alzheimer's disease or Down's syndrome.

6. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1 wherein said fragment is intact laminin.

7. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1 wherein the laminin fragment is a laminin A chain.

8. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 7 wherein the laminin A chain is derived from mammals.

9. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 8 wherein the fragment comprises a polypeptide as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 5 or a fragment thereof.

10. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 8 wherein the fragment comprises a polypeptide as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4 or a fragment thereof.

11. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the laminin fragment includes at least one globular domain repeat within the laminin A chain or a fragment thereof.

12. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11 wherein the globular domain repeats include the peptide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 or a fragment thereof.

13. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 11 wherein the globular repeats include the peptide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 or a fragment thereof.

14. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 11 wherein the laminin fragment includes the peptide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a fragment thereof.

15. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting or reducing beta-amyloid protein formation, deposition or accumulation in a patient, the method comprising: administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of human laminin, mouse laminin, SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO 4:, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO: 11, and fragments thereof.

16. (Withdrawn)The method of claim 1 wherein the fragment of laminin protein is an amyloid binding fragment of laminin protein.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 0.01μg and about 100mg/kg body weight.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 10μg and about 50mg/kg body weight.

19. (New) A method for inhibiting or reducing beta-amyloid protein formation, deposition or accumulation in an environment, the method comprising: administering to the environment a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of human laminin, mouse laminin, SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO 4:, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO: 11, and fragments thereof.

20. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein the polypeptide selected is taken from the 4th globular domain repeat of human A chain laminin.

21. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein the polypeptide selected is taken from the 4th globular domain repeat of human A chain laminin.

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